

D. Khamidullina\* 

Kh. Dosmukhamedov Atyrau University  
Atyrau, 060000, Republic of Kazakhstan

\*e-mail: [d.khamidullina@asu.edu.kz](mailto:d.khamidullina@asu.edu.kz)

## DAILY LIFE OF THE POPULATION OF ATYRAU REGION DURING THE WAR (FACTS IN ARCHIVAL MATERIALS)

### Abstract.

The article describes the life of ordinary Kazakh people during the Second World War, which became a tragedy in the history of Kazakhstan, as well as the heroism of Atyrau region people in the rearward, and the contribution of women and children to victory in the war. Despite the fact that the important historical events of the war have been studied, and the history of the war and the courage of the soldiers has been comprehensively studied, there are still many unanswered questions. One of them is the daily life of villagers in the rearward during the war; their work in the name of peace remains unnoticed. The purpose of the article is to show the life of the country's workers in the 40s of the twentieth century, their selfless work to meet the needs of the war, and also to evaluate their work based on collected oral sources. The data shows that, despite the difficulties of the social situation, the people at the rearward did not give up and contributed to the victory with their strong enthusiasm. The work of the workers who served at the enterprises, regardless of time, showed their determination to win. Various awards and competitions to stimulate labor, "transferable red banner" from management also led to results.

**Key words:** World War II, rearward, oral history, letters, everyday life, social situation, providing assistance, sending gifts.

### Introduction.

We refer to macro history – political events, historical major wars, major uprisings, movements and revolutions. Great personalities, their life and work, their legacy belong to macro history.

Micro history is a field of historical science in which the study of a small region or family, a part that is about to disappear from traditional history in villages and villages, with the aim of studying the daily life of ordinary people in their past.

It is done in order to conduct research on the study of phenomena from the past life of people.

Microhistory originated in Italy in the 1970s. In order to study social history in the spirit of the annals school, it was initiated by Carlo Ginzburg and Giovanni Levy. He worked to make micro-history a separate environment in the field of Science in itself.

The history of the nation, including the one written in the Soviet period, turned to radical changes. Any sphere of knowledge and mind can serve society, maintaining its demand and needs only by growing and maturing in the channel of life in undeveloped change and with that life. It is in this branch of science that the analysis of the past life of society is carried out using special, scientific methods-tools. This question cannot be answered by the methods and means that the responsible domestic historical science has taken as a basis in the last century. After all, in Soviet historiography (Marxist-Leninist theory), the only universal tool for explaining all the problems of Kazakh history was taken into account. Even for the study and understanding of this socialist society, new theoretical and methodological tools are needed. What is the way out of this situation? We are not the only country in the world. In World historiography, especially in the arsenal of Western historiography, there are not so few methodological methods-tools. For example, in western historiography, oral materials have been actively used in recent years. In the meantime, it is worth distinguishing between two types of traditions of telling history. One of them is the

tradition of telling a story that has been passed down from generation to generation orally about people and events in past lives. The second is the memoirs of individuals during the interview (interview) received by a specialist historian. It should be noted that the first form of the tradition of telling history dates back to ancient times in our people. Kazakhstan is a country with a very rich tradition and culture of telling and preserving history. In a society where the nomadic way of life prevailed, the tradition of telling oral history to some extent served as an archive and Library in a sedentary civilization. The spiritual values of the people passed from generation to generation on this basis and Channel. This tradition was somewhat delayed in the Soviet period. With the advent of the written tradition, he began to lose his former rich opportunities.

The second type of tradition of telling history (through interviewing) began to be used in western historiography in the second half of the past. Our conversation today is about this second tradition.

The two levels of storytelling are not focused on. They are called macro-history and micro-history. Until recently, priority in science was given to the study of such large structures as the state, political parties, the history of the nation. Perhaps it is worth recognizing that such a period also had a place in the course of the internal development and improvement of science.

And at present, in world historical science, there is a tendency to strive for a new one – to the micro level. One of the disadvantages of macro – history is that the individual, the round-headed Pende, is overlooked. What changes have occurred in the life of society, party, nation, state, the historian is looking for an answer to this, and what changes have occurred in the life of an individual – he remains forgotten. How did the individual meet the great phenomena, changes in society? What situations experienced on the History Channel? In order to find the answers to these questions, special attention is currently paid to micro-history. That is, it looks at social changes through the life of an individual. This can be perceived as one of the ways, an effective way to get to know history in general, to get to know society. In macro history, The Voice of the people who create public wealth is not heard much from history – whether it is a worker or a peasant. He was silent as a crowd. In most cases, we draw conclusions, analyzes through the point of view, position of commanders, major personalities. And what is the attitude of an ordinary person, a round-headed Pende to these historical events, historical processes? We can't answer him. Therefore, a new trend in historical science, a new direction – the method of micro-history, is spreading. Evaluation of society from the point of view of a small person, from the point of view of the life of a small person.

#### **Materials and methods of research.**

The methodological approach is the use of methods in historical science, such as analysis and comparison of historical documents in this article.

During the Great Patriotic War, scientists of the Atyrau region studied and covered the events held during this period. The works of the scientist L. Berdyguzhin on the oil fields of the Atyrau region [1], A. Mukhtar [2], on individuals and troops, on prisoners of war, based on archival documents, reflected the work of A. Akhmet [3]. In the preparation of this article, archival materials of the Atyrau State Archive of the region, unpublished materials of funds No. 1; No. 536 and several archive files and inventories were used. And also in this article articles of the local newspaper “Socialist kurylys” published during the war were used. In the materials, you can find data on the daily life of the inhabitants of the region, their work during the war. Namely, which investments were made and their works according to the figures are indicated in the Atyrau region.

#### **Results and its discussion.**

Mobilization and demobilization during the Great Patriotic War, evacuation of the population from industrial sites, re-evacuation, deportation, migration based on shock structures, the arrival of the labor army and other waves of migration were accompanied. The works of these copied people were used as a necessary force for the war. As a labor force, the population was

concentrated around various industrial centers. Specialists and workers were unconditionally found in large industrial centers, and the economy produced its results. Among them were an accountant, a geologist, an engineer, an architect, a turner, an agronomist, a doctor, a combine harvester, an oilman, former workers of various fields, seamstresses, teachers, laboratory assistants, railway workers, machinists. The goal was to work in the fields and agriculture upon arrival at the evacuation site and work tirelessly on the way to victory in the war.

In August 1941, the persecution of the Volga Germans in Siberia, Central Asia and Kazakhstan began. In 1939, according to the census, there were 1,427,222 Germans in the Soviet Union, 700,231 in the RSFSR, 392,458 in Ukraine, 8,448 in Belarus, 23,113 in Azerbaijan, 8,426 in Kyrgyzstan, 20,527 in Georgia, 433 in Armenia, 92,000 in Kazakhstan [4].

In 1941, the migration movement of evacuees continued in Kazakhstan. So, to the Almaty region - 47823, Aktobe - 14088, Akmola — 10827, East Kazakhstan - 11121, Atyrau - 7619, Zhambyl - 30481, West Kazakhstan - 29315, Karaganda - 20769, Kyzylorda – 30 194, Kostanay- 1 0825, Pavlodar-9407, North Kazakhstan -14191, Semey -19283, South Kazakhstan - 32004, Almaty – 849, a total of 288,796 people visited Kazakhstan [5].

The work done in relation to the settlers placed in the republic was indicated in the report of Y. Morozov dated January 1, 1945 to the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars N. Ondasynov. Thus, the report indicates that the adopted resolution of January 31, 1944 regarding the deployment of 400 thousand people in the republic. Chechens and Ingush have been executed, 401,000 special settlers have been resettled in all regions except Guryev and Western Kazakhstan and 4,800 tons of flour, 2,400 tons of cereals, 500 tons of gasoline, 1,000 pairs on the highway have been issued to them, and according to the decree of March 5 of this year, 25 it was noted that thousands of Balkars were placed in the republic, 300 tons of flour, 150 tons of cereals, 50 tons of gasoline were also allocated and transferred. This report indicates that according to a Government decree dated May 11, 1944, about 7,000 people from Crimea, Armenians and Greeks should be accommodated in the country, 4,500 deportees were placed at the Kazakh oil plant, 168 tons of flour and 42 tons of cereals were distributed to them. In general, by the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, 3135 heads of cattle, 500 heads of bulls, etc. were allocated to settlers stationed in the republic, although basic necessities had to be given, unfortunately, cattle and bulls were not provided [6]. The purpose of accommodating such a large number of people in the Atyrau region is to provide specialists and labor costs in the oil fields, full coverage of the amount of oil and raw materials necessary for the front.

The exiles participated in the construction of mines, mines, oil-producing enterprises, processing plants and new railways. Those who were in the ranks of the labor army lived in unheated barracks houses and worked in difficult conditions.

During the war, soldiers and products were sent to the front with the help of nationalities, many of whom were forcibly deported and held in camps. A woman, an old man, and a child were enrolled in the labor army. In rural areas, young children, along with adults, worked in the fields, grazing cattle. The exiles participated in the construction of mines, mines, oil-producing enterprises, processing plants and new railways. Those who were in the ranks of the labor army lived in unheated barracks houses and worked in difficult conditions. From diseases, hunger, cold 1944-1948. 101036 Chechens, Ingush, Balkars [7]. Exiles who worked in the ranks of the labor army created during the war participated in the restoration of the national economy in the country after the end of the war. As of the beginning of 1946, 151374 deportees worked in the national economy in the country. In addition to those named, 15,133 school students and 5,165 elderly people also gave up their hands. In total, 1014270 people worked in the national economy in Kazakhstan in 1948. Of these, 71,170 people worked in state farm agriculture, 212,194 people in coal deposits, 180,405 people in the forestry industry, 33,309 people in the metallurgical industry, 96619 people in the gold industry, 18,895 people in construction, railway construction, 15913

people in light industry, 14320 people in mechanical engineering and other industries [8]. German nationalities worked in mining enterprises, including gold mines. Among them are 8 people who distinguished themselves in agriculture and were awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor by the government. From among the exiled peoples who worked in the fields and mines, the number of the best who mastered their profession grew day by day. Especially the young people were highly motivated to work. The miners of the Keltemashatugol deposit, the Shakhtiev brothers, exceeded coal production standards by 500-700%. Their salaries exceeded 600 rubles per month [9].

In the process of collecting warm clothes of the Red Army, it can be noted. A deeply patriotic movement that arose on the initiative of the workers is the collection of warm clothes, uniforms and warm shoes for the soldiers of the Red Army. The workers of our region took it as their native business and quickly spread to all remote villages and towns. In this noble cause, as a new source of strengthening the front and providing the Red Army with warm clothes, all the devotees were involved, from the elderly to the children of first-graders.

Work on collecting warm clothes, clothes and raw materials was carried out in the first half of September. It is especially widely accepted in the period from September 20 to September 25.

In addition to regional, city and district commissions, local commissions have been established to ensure the collection of warm clothes and clothing from the population. Organizes work on cleaning warm clothes and clothes in rural and village councils, collective farms, state farms, large enterprises, institutions and organizations. A total of 554 commissions were created. About 3,000 people were attracted to him, who collected warm clothes and showed special activity.

In parallel with the collection, work was carried out on the procurement of warm clothes from wool, sheep and manufactured raw materials coming from the population. Of these, 134 are for processing wool, making socks, gloves, 82 for processing sheepskin, 16 for repairing clothes and more than 1,000 people.

Hundreds and thousands of workers who were particularly active in this matter received advanced machines. For example, the chairman of the Furmanov collective farm of Baksai district Kokanbayev handed over 2 pairs of shoes, 1 short fur coat, 3 pairs of leather gloves, 1 warm shirt, wool, socks and sheets, etc.

A member of this collective farm, Sarmuldiyev, handed over shoes, a headdress, ears, 2 pairs of wool socks, gloves, and a warm shirt made of 10 kg of wool. The collective farmer of the Aktobe collective farm, Nygmetdenov Okas, leased short coats, shoes, cotton jackets, wool socks, warm socks and mattresses.

The master of the blacksmith shop of the mechanical plant of the Kazmunai combine - Dyusegaliev leased shoes, cotton jackets, warm shirts and wool socks.

On October 6, the collective farm named after Telman of the Shevchenko district leased 40 boots, 31 hats, 8 shoes and much more. A collective farmer of the Borly collective farm in the Shevchenko district contributed 1,000 rubles in cash for the purchase of warm clothes and clothes for the Red Army to a 60-year-old old man, Karlakov Tokbai.

The collective farms of the region also participated in this case. Also, the Stepan Razin collective farm handed over 3,000 kg of warm clothes to the district commission for the manufacture. There are also a number of advanced districts that organize mass awareness-raising among the population and ensure timely collection of warm clothes.

Table 1 – Provision of clothing by district

№	The name of the districts	% ready	Places
1.	Guriev sity	59.9	8
2.	Espol	108.9	5
3.	Baksay	168.3	1
4.	Kurmangazy	81.8	7
5.	Zhiloy	46.3	9
6.	Mangistau	106	6
7.	Makat	130	4
8.	Novobogat	139	3
9.	Shevshenko	152.3	2
Note: Compiled by the author			

Shevchenko, Makatsky, Ispulsky, Novobogatsky districts are ahead in collecting warm clothes. These commissions did not organize party mass work among the population: workers, collective farmers, employees. As a result, the collection of things was slow.

Currently, the main difficulty is the manufacture of warm clothes from raw materials coming from this population, especially wool and mutton, since there were not even handicraft workshops and mutton processing plants in the region at all. In this regard, the received raw materials have to be processed only in circles organized on collective farms, mainly in institutions for the manufacture of woolen gloves, gloves, socks and stockings, as well as partially in an organized city. Gurievskaya is one rolling mill and sheep breeding with very low productivity. Workshops are also organized in a professional artel. But this does not ensure the processing of the received wool and leather as a result of the manufacture of warm clothes.

Waste in the warehouses of city and district commissions amounts to 7,789 pieces of undistributed sheep, 34,152 kg of wool, manufactories have been completely recycled and appropriate clothing-intestines and things are also made from them.

The remnants of sheepskin and wool cannot be recycled, especially during the existing workshops, the expansion of which is manifested in the absence of workers of this qualification (qualified specialists and specialists in sheepskin processing). Consequently, we can state such data according to the report of the head of the Department of the Communist Party of the Guryev region, Khokhlachev, that the processing of all raw materials takes a very long time [10].

During the war, there were many people placed in Atyrau among the population that was evacuated. The evacuated population also did not observe, got a job in their specialty at the place and proved themselves well. Without a doubt, these measures led to victory. An example is an interview with a Jewish grandmother evacuated from the city of Atyrau. A conversation with my grandmother, telling how the locals met the specially evacuated, extolled their cultural values, clarifies the facts contained in archival documents. One of those who lives under the same roof with specially copied ones and signs up for the fate of seeing all the troubled times of the war together is the Weaver Sofya Matveevna. He was born on August 28, 1932 in the Astrakhan region. In 1940, he moved to the Guryev region from Astrakhan in connection with his parents' work. Sofya Matveevna is not an exiled or a prisoner, but a Jewish girl whose family lived as one family during the harsh years of the war, who took under her power under the protection of different nationalities.

“We lived during the war on Sovetskaya Street in the city of Guryev. There are four children in the family. The fourth is a girl, Nelya, she was born in 1942 in Guryev. For five years we have

been sewing woolen clothes for the military. We did not receive a salary for this, we were paid a salary. We will knit our clothes from the same wool. My mother worked in the Dossor oil field. He is a very literate person who was educated in Kiev and Leningrad. The accounting was treated with the same care, sending documents directly to Leningrad, where the calculation of the fishery was made only once. When we wrote the report on large, flat and long sheets of paper, we sat without entering or making any noise in this room. My father worked as a universal hairdresser. My grandmother took care of the children, measured bread in stores for 300 grams for children, 400 grams for adults, plus a barrel of butter. We burned oil and warmed our house with oil, which only slept for a short time" [11].

In the following letters, the employees of comrade T. Zarshchikov, Kudryashcheva, Sutyagin, written from the collective of the artel Torgpit (G. Guryev) for the monthly withdrawal of a one-day salary to the Defense Fund, handed over debt bonds for 420 rubles. (K. Krusanov, P. Levashev). On August 17, 2,247 rubles and 70 kopecks earned on the All-Union Komsomol Youth Sunday were contributed to the Defense Fund by the management team of the auxiliary enterprises of the Embanefstroy Trust. In addition, debts in the amount of 9.175 rubles have been introduced. (Babushkin). The collectives of the city and regional savings banks transferred monthly daily wages. 550 rubles were transferred in August. As of August 25, the workers of five districts of the region transferred debt bonds worth 434 thousand rubles to the Defense Fund. Of these, a new Fortune was sent to Guryev in the city-327 thousand rubles. A letter from the head of the primary regional savings bank H. Umbetaliev [12].

This is followed by a meeting of the Bureau of the Guryev Regional Committee (B) k on August 1, 1941. The story "about the leadership of party organizations by the mass patriotic movement of workers to create a defense fund" the mass movement of workers to create a defense fund that has begun means further strengthening the power of repelling the enemy, replenishing the country's defense funds with new funds that Soviet patriots contribute from their savings. In addition, he noted that the moral and political unity of our people, who rebelled in the Great Patriotic War against German fascism, their will to defeat the enemy, their great love for their leader and the head of the Armed Forces of the country are further strengthened. Soviet patriots, having collected their savings in the National Defense Fund, show that in front of the whole world, the beginning of fascism in our country is met not only at the front, but also in the rear. The Bureau of the Regional Committee of the KP (b) by resolution:

1. To oblige the district committees of KP (b) K and KP (b) MK to lead the movement of patriots who contribute their savings to the Defense Fund.

2. The Defense Fund stipulates that wide coverage of collectives of individual patriots and enterprises and institutions contributing their funds through the press, radio, storytellers and agitators should be organized by the secretary of the Guryev regional Committee of the KP (b): Karymsakov [13].

There is also information in the documents about gifts to veterans. Information about the collection of gifts to front-line soldiers in the state department in Dossor, 1,339 rubles were collected for the manufacture of a tank Collon and an aircraft squadron. New Year gifts 680 RUB leather boots 2 pairs, plain boots 3 pairs, handkerchiefs 3 pcs, trousers 1 pc, comb 2 pcs. Paper 3 notebooks, 1 pencil 20 pcs. socks simple 20 pairs, etc. are indicated in archival documents [14].

At a time when the material value of people was in the spotlight, during the Great Patriotic War, spiritual culture took a back seat. But in order to raise the mood and awaken the spirit of the people, various events were held. For example: the concert team of the Kazakh Drama Theater, led by Zholdas Zhamila Ibragimova, gave a concert in Makat, the oil field of the Zhylyoy district. More recently, this brigade gave a concert among fishermen walking on the sea. All the collective farmers and fishermen took part in the concert and watched it with great pleasure. This brigade left over the sea and arrived at the concert to equip the workers of Fort Shevchenko, Mangystau

districts, and the village of Tauchik. He has been planning to return to Guryev for ten days now. Comrades Ibragimova, Dzhaksybaev, Samirova, dombrist Konarshiev distinguished themselves at the concert. All the bands of the concert crew were grateful to the audience for the game and asked them to come even more [15].

In 1944, an article by M. Musagaliev “shepherds of Koshalak” was published in the Socialist Construction newspaper. It says: “The Tengiz district, the village of Koshalak, the collective farmers of the collective farm” Enbekshi ” are working at a strenuous pace, promoting a socialist competition for livestock breeding. The next short preparation started from that day and included 37 closed sheds, 35 open sheds. During the winter days, 9 houses were built for the birth of livestock, 9 houses for the care of the young. These houses were clearly cleaned and periodically subjected to dysinfection. Specialist people have been sufficiently worked out in the rescue of young animals. At the Yenbekshi collective farm, cattle grazing specialists Mashanov Zhumabek, his wife Kamiya, and thirteen-year-old daughter Manziya, live without losses and put all their efforts into good care of their sheep. Mashanov Zhumabek, at the age of 61, started working on sheep grazing in 1943 in June and received 231 sheep for maintenance. Mashanov raised his friend's sheep without any losses as a result of their good care. “If you close the well and close it, the water will be warm”, the old man Zhumabek mentally says. If one sheep gets sick, it immediately takes action to a veterinarian. And the thirteen-year-old daughter of Zhumeken, Manziya 200, does not confuse the Sheep of health”, the message says. Thus, the documents prove once again that the common population was actively involved in the economy [16]. In the 1944 issue of the Socialist Construction newspaper, in the article “Victory Fund – from fishermen”, Komsomol members of the Mikoyan collective farm in the city signed up for the amount of 10100 rubles. Leading Komsomol members Duisembai Adasov, Boshan Dosaliyev, Mukhan Dosambayev and others signed up for loans of 2,300 rubles each. The staff of the floating fish factory No. 11 signed up for a two-month labor payment and pledged to reimburse it in 5 months. The entire team has been credited with a loan of 150,000 rubles. Comrades Poyakov, Bashenov, Gabduliyeu set an example to others, each of whom subscribed for 5 thousand rubles. The collective of the Union of Collective Farms of Guryev fishermen signed up for a two-month labor payment in order to help with their finances in strengthening the forces of protection of the Fatherland. With a monthly salary fund of 11,275 rubles, the amount issued for the loan reached 23,645 rubles, that is, 210 percent. Of these, 2,720 rubles were paid in cash. Housewives pay 850 rubles in cash.

According to archival documents, he describes the daily life of the Atyrau region during the Great Patriotic War. If earlier great historical events were studied in the historical arena, today the daily life of the micro-part of history is described.

### **Conclusion.**

It is an obvious fact for us that during the war, in order to achieve victory, many residents of the Atyrau region and the whole of Kazakhstan worked day and night at industrial enterprises and in the field, for 16 and 18 hours a day. The desire for victory and the hard work of the people made it possible to go to the goal of defeating Nazi Germany. It is our duty to write about such simple people and show their hard work to the generation.

Before that, large historical objects were written in historical science, and now we are starting to show those ordinary people who also worked hard to achieve the goal. And to examine those parts that were not affected by archival documents. Exploring the daily life of working people, we show the microhistory of the region.

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## АТЫРАУ ОБЛЫСЫ ХАЛҚЫНЫҢ СОҒЫС ЖЫЛДАРЫНДАҒЫ КҮНДЕЛІКТІ ӨМІРІ (МҰРАҒАТ МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫНДАҒЫ ФАКТІЛЕР)

### Аңдатпа.

Мақалада Қазақстан тарихында қасіретке айналған екінші дүниежүзілік соғыс жылдарындағы қарапайым қазақ халқының тұрмысы, соның ішіндегі Атырау облысы халқының тылдағы ерлігі, әйелдер мен балалардың соғыста жеңіске жету жолында қосқан үлесі баяндалады. Соғыстың маңызды тарихи оқиғалары зерттеліп, соғыс тарихы мен майдангерлердің ерлігі жан-жақты зерттелгеніне қарамастан әлі де ақтандақтары көп. Солардың бірі тылдағы ауыл адамдарының соғыс жағдайындағы күнделікті өмірі мен олардың жеңіске жету жолындағы жасаған еңбектері тасада қалып қойып келді. Мақаланың мақсаты XX ғасырдың 40-шы жылдары елдегі еңбекші халықтың жағдайын, елжандылығын, соғысқа қажеттілікті қамтамасыз етудегі жанкешті еңбегін, олардың еңбегінің бағалануын ауызша тарих арқылы жинақталған дереккөздерімен көрсету болып табылады. Деректер тылдағы тұрғындардың әлеуметтік жағдайының қиындығына қарамастан ынта-жігері мықтылығының арқасында мойымай, жеңіске үлесін қосқанын дәлелдейді. Кәсіпшіліктерде қызмет еткен жұмысшылардың уақытпен санаспай қызмет етуі жеңіске деген табандылықты байқатты. Басшылық тарапынан түрлі марапат пен «көшпелі қызыл ту» сынды еңбекке ынталандыру жарыстары да өз нәтижесін берді.

**Негізгі сөздер:** екінші дүниежүзілік соғыс, тыл, ауызша тарих, хаттар, күнделікті өмір, әлеуметтік жағдай, көмек көрсету, сыйлықтар жіберу.



## ПОВСЕДНЕВНАЯ ЖИЗНЬ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ АТЫРАУСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ В ГОДЫ ВОЙНЫ (ФАКТЫ В АРХИВНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛАХ)

### Аннотация.

В статье описана жизнь простого казахского народа в годы Второй мировой войны, ставшей трагедией в истории Казахстана, а также героизме жителей Атырауской области в тылу, о вкладе женщин и детей в победу в войне. Несмотря на то, что важные исторические события войны изучены, а также всесторонне изучена история войны и мужества бойцов, остается еще много вопросов без ответа. Один из них – повседневная жизнь сельских жителей в тылу во время войны, их труд во имя победы остается незамеченным. Цель статьи – показать состояние трудящихся страны в 40-е годы XX века, их самоотверженный труд по обеспечению нужд войны, а также дать оценку их труда на основе собранных устных источников. Данные свидетельствуют о том, что, несмотря на трудности социальной ситуации, люди в тылу не сдавались и своим сильным энтузиазмом внесли свой вклад в победу. Труд рабочих, служивших на предприятиях, не считаясь со временем, показала их решимость победить. Различные премии и конкурсы по стимулированию труда «передаваемое красное знамя» со стороны руководства также дали свои результаты

**Ключевые слова:** Вторая мировая война, тыл, устная история, письма, повседневная жизнь, социальная ситуация, оказание помощи, отправка подарков.

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### Information about authors:

Dinara Khamidullina – PhD, associate professor, Department of “Kazakhstan and world history”, Kh. Dosmukhamedov Atyrau University, Atyrau, Republic of Kazakhstan

E-mail: [d.khamidullina@asu.edu.kz](mailto:d.khamidullina@asu.edu.kz)

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6180-5062>

**Информация об авторах:**

Динара Хамидуллина – PhD, ассоциированный и.о. профессора, кафедра «Истории Казахстана и всемирной истории», Атырауский университет имени Х. Досмухамедова, г. Атырау, Республика Казахстан

E-mail: [d.khamidullina@asu.edu.kz](mailto:d.khamidullina@asu.edu.kz)

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6180-5062>

**Авторлар туралы ақпарат:**

Динара Хамидуллина – PhD, қауымд.профессор м.а., «Қазақстан және дүниежүзі тарихы» кафедрасы, Х.Досмұхамедов атындағы Атырау университеті, Атырау қ., Қазақстан Республикасы

E-mail: [d.khamidullina@asu.edu.kz](mailto:d.khamidullina@asu.edu.kz)

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6180-5062>